

Evacuation of Fort Moultrie.

Throughout the City yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Fort Moultrie and Sumter. As early as eight o'clock in the afternoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, were circulated. It was at first generally reported and believed that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins, that the guns were spiked and the magazines, &c., together with the barracks, burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wild fire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls thronged and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention gathered in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation were expressed at the supposed perfidious conduct of the Federal authorities, at whose instigation it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a wilful breach of those assurances of non-action which had been volunteered by the Government at Washington, and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population, that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

All the military forces ordered out promptly obey the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms. About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people; all litl oal flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House and other buildings formally in the possession of the United States Government displayed the bunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "star" as actually begun, and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington, but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well-organized and discipline troops. The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the Fort by the troops that had evacuated it also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

Fort Sumter was occupied. In order to ascertain truthfulness of the actual damage done to the Forts, of causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were despatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States. On a nearer approach, the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinals were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The garrison fortressed defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its forbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alertness in the work on hand.

Fort Moultrie and its condition. Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flag-staff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago when labors were engaged in adding to its strength all the works which skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or land side entrance, however, greater activity was noticeable. At the time of our visit, a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the defenses were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines, and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the old ends and fragments of war desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun carriages, &c., broken to pieces, strewn the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard—and notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth surrounds the entire wall on three sides. On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion, with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c.

On one side of the fort a palisade of palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an ascending party. New embankments have been cut in the walls, so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defenses are all incomplete, and are evidences of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Major Anderson had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort.

A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or center of the west point of the position.

This he had caused to be strengthened in every way; loopholes were cut and everything was so arranged, that in case a well-directed attack was made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blow up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose, mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid ready for the application of the match. The barracks rooms and every other part of the fort that was infeasible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter were nine eight inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag staff, and the breaking up our ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

The evacuation. The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter. From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessities, stores, &c., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movement, and in one of the trips, Lieut. Davis in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage passed directly under the bow of the guard boat Nina. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watch on board the Nina discovered the movement or not—at all events, he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

Reasons for evacuation.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that the first impetus given to the work of strengthening the fort was after the speech of Messrs. Magrath, Meminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of force in protecting the public property. Upon this, all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to render the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or disciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major Anderson had been ordered to hold the Fort, to protect the work, and he intended to do it at every hazard. He had denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson has done this on his own responsibility—thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumter he could easily command, and if necessary silence, the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

The occupation of Fort Moultrie by South Carolina troops.

At twenty minutes to eight o'clock the troops on board the Nina and Gen. Clinch landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded to land the command of Colonel Deshaussure (was in the wall of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. Deshaussure's command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched on the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily-prepared staff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flying to the breeze and the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the Island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentinels were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at regular intervals from the several posts. At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

New Orleans, December 19.—The Empire City has arrived. Her dates, however, have been anticipated. The Arizona has arrived here with later dates from Brazos, and \$195,000 in specie. The Tennessee has also arrived, with Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst. The Liberal forces had completely invested the capital, and great distress from scarcity was apprehended. The main army of the Liberals had not come. An Envoy Extraordinary, who left the city of Mexico on the 2d inst., had not arrived from Vera Cruz when the steamer left. It was believed that he would report either a repulse or a capture. Minister McLane and his Legation will return in the next steamer. The French Minister had advised Miramon to capitulate. The vote of the Senate, for delegates to the State Convention, was 214 for the secession ticket, and one vote for the Union ticket. Governor Magrath, of Kentucky, has issued his Proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 17th of January 1862.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTAN BUREAU: Thursday, January 3, 1861.

Hon. Francis W. Pickens.

Our Governor elect has issued his proclamation, since the secession of South Carolina, in relation to our situation. His private speeches also breathe the same spirit of moderation and firmness as characterized his inaugural. We are fortunate in having at the helm of State one whose experiences upon the Congressional theatre, and in other more difficult positions, are so varied as to qualify him, in a peculiar degree, for the crisis which is maturing. None, we hesitate not to say, could discharge the duties of the gubernatorial chair with more discretion, energy and decision than the one selected.

Palmetto Flags.

We understand that Captain Foster, near Mount Zion, with many of his patriotic neighbors erected a Liberty Pole of considerable height, with the Palmetto flag attached, on Wednesday the 18th ult. The occasion owing to the severe weather was not attended as numerously as was contemplated. Those present, however, undaunted by the inclemencies of the day, succeeded in flying their flag to the breeze. Patriotic speeches were delivered by Messrs. Warren D. Chapman and Claudius Turner. We are informed that the scene sufficiently demonstrates that this neighborhood understands the character of the crisis, and are prepared to meet it in its full extent when required.

At Bomar's old field, on Thursday last a pole ninety-five feet in length, with a beautiful flag, displaying in rich colors, the Palmetto Tree and Lone Star emblematic of the position of South Carolina, was reared. On the occasion the Artillery in conjunction with the people of the vicinity, co-operated in the glorious work. It is a striking fact that at the moment of the erection of the flag the Ordinance of Secession was passed by the Convention, and that the crowd, though large, manifested their appreciation by no unmeaning demonstrations. No Regiment has ever excelled the 55th in military skill or devotion, and fitting drifwe regard the solemn formalities of the unfurling of the banner thus emblemized. All were quies and calm. As soon, however, as the flag took its freedom by the gaily dancing in the main air, we felt satisfied that no demand could be made on this section of the District that would not be gallantly responded to. Col. T. O. P. Vernon, J. M. Elford, Esq., and Col. G. W. H. Legg made eloquent and appropriate speeches. We designed noticing these speeches at some length, but our space forbids.

Election for Colonel.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Position. Includes names like Legg, Foster, and others.

The Asheville News, speaking of the secession action of South Carolina, says: "The deed is done! The noble Palmetto State has vindicated her honor and asserted her sovereignty before God and the world! Let every Republican cheer, our throats breathe and pulse beat with joy, and hail a nation of Southern men, who never knew fear, will spring to her defence!"

The Convention.

We are privileged by a friend to make the following extracts from a private letter received from a member of the Convention. It is a rather reliable, and will therefore be of all things interesting to our readers. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31, 1861.

"The Convention has been in session since for a week, from day to day, and I cannot communicate to you any news that you do not see in the Charleston newspapers. However, things are becoming now extremely quiet, and the question of peace or war will be determined in a short time—I think in twenty-four hours. I think our Governor is making all possible preparation for the worst. You have heard of the plan to burn Fort Moultrie by the U. S. troops and its occupation by Charleston troops. The negotiation at Washington is a failure so far as the surrender of Fort Sumter is concerned, and all preparations are being made to take it by assault at no distant day. It is now certain that an attempt by the Federal Government to re-occupy the garrison at Fort Sumter will be resisted by troops now stationed on the elevated for the purpose. A fight at this point may occur at any hour. Heavy artillery are being planted at several points on the island to the seaward to prevent reinforcements from that side. The channel is being obstructed by the sinking of ships, at least this is the current news of this morning. The Convention is much absorbed in business; this you may readily infer by the fact that it is now holding its session on the Sabbath day. Great unanimity and good feeling prevails in its council. The news from co-operating States is pleasing beyond our expectation, and the profier of troops in case of secession is almost without number. A. G. Magrath, A. C. Galloway, C. G. Meminger, and D. F. Jamison are the Governor's Private Council of Safety. The existence at Washington is said to be tremendous. The Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, has resigned, and Secretary Thomson of the Interior will resign shortly.

Despatches from Washington to day furnish some ground to hope that a compromise as to the Forts will be proposed by the President; in other words he will, if he is inclined to despatch troops from Washington, order the return of the troops from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, if a place things in respect to you."

Washington Items.

We give below reliable news as telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury, from Washington. No decisive action was taken by the Cabinet to-day relative to the Charleston forts. The Commissioners will remain to await Executive and Legislative action. Secretary Floyd has resigned, and the late Post Master General Joseph Holt has been appointed as Secretary of War of interior.

The Commissioners of South Carolina letter to the President in relation to their mission. The letter is full of special pleading. The Commissioners are consulting as to the course they shall adopt. It is generally believed that Scott will be the actual, and Holt only the nominal, Secretary of War.

No messenger has been sent to South Carolina by the President, to my knowledge. As things stand at present, the President wants to see his honor, but it is afraid to withdraw Major Anderson in the face of the North and West. He is seeking a compromise that it is impossible to find. Whenever he reaches that point and finds he cannot save his pledges, he will go all lengths the other way. Your duty is to make every preparation for the worst, so as to prevent reinforcements entering the harbor. I have the highest authority for informing you that an attempt will specifically be made to reinforce him. Look out!

The President's answer to the Commissioners, to-day, was very unsatisfactory relative to the Ordinance. Mr. Pryor offered a resolution declaring that any attempt to preserve the Union by force would be impracticable, and destructive of Republican liberty. Laid upon the table by a vote of 100 yeas.

The general opinion is that to-day's proceedings are the last of the Congress of the United States of America. WASHINGTON, December 31—10 p. m. The following is an authentic copy of the correspondence between Ex-Secretary Floyd and Mr. Buchanan. It will prove highly interesting to your readers as giving an insight into the way the break up occurred.

SECRETARY FLOYD'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION. WAR DEPARTMENT, December 27, 1861. Sir: On the morning of the 27th inst. I received the following paper from the presence of the Cabinet in the Council Chamber of the Executive Mansion: "SIR: It is evident from the action of the commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of the Government have been violated by Major Anderson, and it is to be wished that some remedy be adopted, by which to vindicate our honor, and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. It is therefore recommended that you be authorized to order the evacuation of the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war. J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War."

To the President. I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for soon had been the assurance given to the citizens of South Carolina, who had the right to speak for her, South Carolina, on the other hand, had recognized and pledged that no force should be brought by them against the troops, or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties to these reciprocal pledges was to prevent a collision and the diffusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of existing troubles. The two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object. These committees, until Major Anderson's step, uniformly took, while Congress was sitting, the same course. Some were sent on their way to this Capital on the 27th inst. I am looking to the assistance of bloodshed, but I am not a member of the existing matter. Our refusal, or even our delay to peace offers back as they stood under our agreement, invites a collision. I could not inevitably inaugurate civil war, I could not be the agent of such a calamity. I deeply regret to feel myself obliged to the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold the office under my conviction of personal honor with honor, subjected as I am, to a violation of solemn pledges and pledged faith. With the highest respect and regard, I am, most truly yours, (Signed) J. B. FLOYD, To His Excellency the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1861. Mr. D. S. S. I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing his more routine duties, which have already been assigned to me, I have authorized General Grant to hold the reins of the Department until your successor shall be appointed. Yours, very respectfully, (Signed) JAMES B. CAVANAUGH, To Hon. John B. Floyd.

The Eastern.

A private letter received by a gentleman of this place, dated Columbia, 5 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st inst., says: "We have just received dispatches stating our commissioners to Washington are on their way home, and that war is inevitable. Gov. Pickens has just telegraphed to Major A. J. Green to come down to Charleston on to-morrow with his Artillery company; they are preparing to leave in the morning."

Correspondence of the Spartan.

The Day and Act of Secession.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20, 1861. This morning the sun arose amidst a dense fog which hovered over the sombre walls of Castle Pinckney, and exuded from mortal vision the distant forts, Sumter and Moultrie, until late in the morning. But by 9 o'clock the sun began to make his appearance like the full orb of moon, shedding a dim light over the now indistinct walls of Fort Sumter, old Moultrie still hid from view. The two or three days before had been cloudy, rainy, and cold, and the day before windy and foggy. About 10 o'clock, the morning still calm and pleasant, the sun began to dispel the foggy gloom that hovered over the city and its environs, and soon he mounted up in mid Heavens, eclipsing even the sun of Australia in its brilliancy. All was calm, pleasant and bright, as if Providence had commanded nature to stand still in her splendor to witness an important era in the history of the world. It was under these auspicious circumstances that the sovereign people of South Carolina, in solemn convention assembled in St. Andrew's Hall and was called to order by the President. The roll being called every member answered in his name. Prayer by Rev. Mr. English. On motion, the Mayor of Charleston, Governor of the State, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House were invited to take seats on the floor of the Convention.

After the committees of the day before were announced, Mr. Ebert offered a resolution to appoint a committee of 13 to prepare an Ordinance proposing to the seceding States to form a Union. Mr. Inglis, from Committee on Ordinance, reported the following Ordinance: "We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 24th May, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union

now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." Judge Withers moved that the vote on the Ordinance be taken by yeas and nays without debate; and at 1 o'clock precisely, beneath a bright and glorious sun, the vote was taken, and every member voted "aye," no one being absent. It was unanimously agreed that this fact be immediately telegraphed to our members in Congress, at Washington.

After some debate and considerable excitement and confusion, it was agreed that the Convention proceed at 7 o'clock this evening, to the Legislative Hall and there sign and ratify the Ordinance on parchment, in the presence of the Governor and the Legislature who were invited to be present, and the citizens generally. Some desired to wait until to-morrow and sign the Ordinance in day light, others thought that it all ought to be done on the same day, that the 20th December might be a new Jubilee of independence.

Chancellor Dunkin offered an Ordinance authorizing the Governor of South Carolina to appoint a collector of the post here and postmasters throughout the State as soon as practicable; and that until those appointments are made the collector and postmasters now in office remain in office, and keep an account of all the moneys received and disbursed after this, to be the subject of settlement with the Government at Washington, when we have organized our Government.

After much discussion, in which Chancellor Dunkin, Seabrook, Middleton, M. Gregg, Chevis, Magrath, Miles, Withner, Carroll, Ebert and others engaged, the Convention took a recess until 6 P. M.

At 6 P. M. the Convention assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, and without delay made arrangements to move in a body to Institute, now known as "Seabrook Hall," at which place they arrived at 7, accompanied by the Governor, officers and members of the Legislature, who joined them at Hibernian Hall. Sometime before 7 the large Hall was crowded with about 2000 ladies and gentlemen, the beauty and fashion of the city, which filled the lower floor, except that portion reserved for the Convention and Legislature, and the galleries to their utmost capacity, while there were as many on the outside who could not get in. As soon as the President of the Convention entered the Hall the shouts of applause were almost deafening, and it was kept up until all the members of both bodies entered the Hall. The Governor and Lt. Governor, President and Clerk of the Senate, Speaker and Clerk of the House, and Messrs. Elmore and Hooker, Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi, ascended the platform with the President and Clerk of the Convention. Prayer having been made by Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the President of the Convention arose, and holding in his hand the parchment upon which was written the Ordinance of secession, said: "This is the Ordinance of secession unanimously passed to-day by the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, in the highest exercise of sovereignty, and is now ready for ratification by the members of the Convention, who will soon forward by Districts as true names a copy, and sign the Ordinance." This announcement was received with another outbreak of applause which exceeded anything I ever witnessed. Men shouted and threw up their hats, ladies screamed and waved their handkerchiefs, and all clapped their hands in an ecstasy of un restrained joy.

On the outside of the Hall the streets were lit up brighter than Monday by fireworks, sky rockets, roman candles, &c., while the waiting Meeting street echoed and re-echoed with the sound of bells, music, and fire crackers. The hall was kept up during the two hours occupied in signing the Ordinance. When any distinguished member of the Convention who was generally known to the audience would ascend the platform to sign the Ordinance, he was greeted with shouts of applause which, as answered from without, and when the Hon. R. Ebert sat down to the desk to write his name the applause was long and loud. "Sir," when Governor tried was recognized as signing the Ordinance. After the signing was finished the President again held up the parchment and said: "The Ordinance of secession, separating South Carolina from the United States of America, has been signed by every member of the Convention, and is hereby ratified, and I therefore declare the State of South Carolina a free and independent commonwealth." The shouts and demonstrations of joy which followed the announcement can better be imagined than described. Some jumped up in their seats, others twirled their hats on their heads, and a few threw their hats away, while the ladies joined in renewed shouts and waving their handkerchiefs, as if it were the day of jubilee had come.

After order was restored it which was not for several minutes, the Convention adjourned, and every member returned to the hotel and the shops of joy, flashing off fireworks, and sounds of music, which by this time seemed to have spread over the whole city. And thus passed, ratified and sanctioned in the city of Charleston, the 20th of December, 1861, the glorious act of secession, which is to make the Southern States the greatest people under the sun, and South Carolina the greatest State of them all. AN EYE WITNESS.

[For the Carolina Spartan.]

CHARLOTTE SPRINGS, S. C. A number of the citizens of Cherokee Springs assembled on Saturday, the 22d of December, for the purpose of organizing a Vigilant Committee.

Dr. J. L. Wofford, being called to the Chair, explained in brief the object of the meeting, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "WHEREAS, The present condition of public affairs in our country are such that it becomes us as citizens to keep a jealous eye on the interest of our homes and country believing that during the present excitement there are a great many emissaries of the North passing through our State for the purpose of poisoning the minds of our population, believing that by this time, the fit, has gone forth issuing the stern and unchangeable decree, the Union is no more; and that South Carolina is an independent and sovereign State.

Therefore be it Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Vigilant Committee, for the purpose of defending our rights and enforcing the laws of our State under all circumstances. Resolved, That this Committee shall be composed of the following names: President, Geo. W. Wofford, Vice President, J. M. G. Galloway, Secretary, J. M. Galloway, and a number of Marshals, also a Committee of five to be appointed for the purpose of selecting said officers.

Resolved, That we believe the notion of our State to be expedient, wise and prompt, but in nowise precipitate; and that we pledge our most sacred interest, the fortune of our country and when even she calls upon us we will remain loyal to the Union, never separating ourselves from the people of America, as hereby dissolved."

Resolved, That we as an independent people, disapprove any action of the people seceding from the powers of the Convention to seize any of the Federal posts, until failing to regain them by peaceful means. Resolved, That we believe that South Carolina after once leaving the Union, never should accept any compromise from the non-slaveholding States in any way whatever. The following officers were duly elected: Capt. Wm. M. Foster, President; J. L. Wofford, Secretary; James Foster, John Epton, Capt. G. A. Eike, Henry Eaker, Capt. James Struggs, Vice Presidents; Isaac Epton, James Foster, M. D. Bryant, Fielding Cantrell, Noah Cannon, P. A. Bryant, John Martin, John Ezzell Wilson, Cantrell, John M. Cantrell, William Eaker, Turner Cantrell, Edmund Edwards, Woodson Burnett, Jesse Humphreys, John Eaker, John Curry, Isaac Young, Jesse Blanton, Andrew Martin, Judge Edwards, William Waters, Marshals.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the district papers. J. L. WOFFORD, Chm'n.

[For the Carolina Spartan.]

Mr. Eberton—Please publish the following paragraph from the Asheville News. "A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature to prevent the collection of debts by the sale of property under execution, for the space of two years. It is hereby assailed in some quarters, but it may well be asked, if the people are not entitled to protection as well as the bank? The Legislature has very properly we think, passed a Bill legalizing the suspension of the banks. Why not legalize the suspension of the people, as well? It is certain that very great distress, and in thousands of cases absolute ruin, will come upon the people, unless some means for their relief can be devised. They have a right to expect at the hands of the Legislature all the relief that can be constitutionally extended to them."

Under existing circumstances, would it not be well for our Legislature to take similar action? Can there be any impropriety in asking relief for the farmer when the Banks are enjoying the benefits of a legalized suspension. Is it right to require the sacrifice of a debtor property, when he may be called upon to perform his duty as a citizen and soldier? Is it not eminently proper to ask the Legislative interposition and to demand such suspensions of our laws relating to the collection of debts.

The political crisis, all will admit, is the result of grievances foreign to our local operations and while depreciations of property and monetary tightness flow from it, no one, if unfortunately indebted, should be victimized to a set of circumstances, of such a remarkable character. We would respectfully suggest that our Legislature, should consider, the importance of the measure proposed, and if satisfied with its value, that no time should be lost in preparing a system of relief, akin to that sustained by the Editor of the Asheville News. Why not let the other States, in the very outset made provisions for the common people's large, and the South Carolina Legislature have overlooked her people's left them at the mercy of every storm, at the same time calling for Volunteers, with their property levied upon by the Sheriff with instructions to make the money. Can, my dear Sir, is this not well calculated to produce a man's Alienation and produce an indifference as to the result—we think so, and thousands of men are well assured are in this lamentable condition, we ask again, why not give relief?

Married.

In Yorkville S. C. on the 27th, by Rev. R. T. Russell, Wm. Med. PALMER of this place to Miss SALLIE J. TOMLINSON of Yorkville S. C. Printers fee thankfully received. On Christmas evening by the Rev. Mr. HILLIARD, MR. JOHN MULLINS to MISS CANZADA BELL, all of this District. On the 26th ult., by Rev. R. H. Rign, Colonel S. N. EVINS to MRS. N. M. MOORE, both of this District. On Tuesday morning, the first instant, by W. H. BAGWELL, Esq., MR. JOHN REAVES to MISS SUSAN LINDSEY, all of this District. On Monday morning, the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. KIRKLAND, MR. JOHN MARTIN of Greenville S. C., to MISS SUSAN CATHARINE STEVENSON of this District.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A punctual attendance of the members of Rich Hill Division Sons of Temperance, is earnestly requested at the Hall on Saturday, 5th Jan. 1861. As business of importance will be transacted. JAMES TINSLEY, W. P. W. C. GOSSETT, R. S.

Neighborhood Classical School.

THIS new Academy will open its first session on the 24th of January, under the supervision of Mr. P. J. O'Leary. It is located at Antioch (Methodist) Church of this district, in a pleasant and healthy section, and in a quiet and orderly neighborhood. The patrons and friends of this enterprise take pleasure in recommending this school to the citizens of this and adjoining districts, believing, as they do, that it will be conducted with entire satisfaction to all who may favor it with their patronage. The general course of instruction contemplated in this school is a practical and thorough training in every department, and a recurrence to elements when deemed necessary. The intention is to educate in the strictest sense of the word, and this course will be pursued irrespective of profit. In conclusion, all we can say is try us and you will not be disappointed. FIRST DEPARTMENT. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic or either \$5.50 per session. Day scholars, 6 cents per day. SECOND DEPARTMENT. English Grammar, Geography, History and Composition or either, \$11.00 per session. Day scholars, 12 cents per day. THIRD DEPARTMENT. Latin, Greek, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry, or either \$22.00 per session. There will be two sessions of five months each. Particular attention will be paid English, Latin, and Greek Composition, and to elocutionary training. JOEL HALLINGER, Chm'n Board Trustees. 43 It

HEADQUARTERS.

ORDER NO. — In compliance with the following order received from the Brigadier General, Captains and others in command are hereby ordered to muster their companies as directed. Pursuant to the above order, the Commander-in-Chief, will cause the Captains of the Companies of your command to parade their Companies once a week for drill and instruction; and double their patrols for the next two months, or till such time as this order may be countermanded. Each captain of patrol to make his return to the Captain or officer in command of the Company. This order to be promptly and explicitly carried out and enforced. By order, Brig. Gen. W. T. GLENN, Major, 9th Brigade, S. C. M. Glenn Springs, Dec. 22, 1861. The above order will be rigidly enforced. A. J. FOSTER, Lt. Col. Commanding.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Petition for funds. Moses L. Bradford, and wife, and others, vs. WHERREAS Moses L. Bradford, Jas. Orr, and wife, Cynthia and Joslin, and wife, Marilla, have filed their petition in this Court, setting forth that William Bradford has not been heard of for more than twenty years, and is therefore supposed to be dead, who if living, would be entitled to one-third of the proceeds of the land sold by order of the Ordinary, in the case of Jas. Orr, and wife Cynthia, vs. William Bradford, and others, and praying that the distributive share of the said William Bradford in the proceeds of the sale of the land aforesaid, be paid to them as his legal heirs and representatives. These are therefore to cite and admonish the said WILLIAM BRADFORD, if living, to appear before this Court, on or before the 30th day of March next, and establish his identity, or the prayer of said petition will be granted, and the proceeds of the land to which he is entitled as aforesaid, paid over to the petitioners. Given under my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of December, 1860. JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. 2m

Headquarters.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. CHARLESTON, December 28, 1860. ORDER NO. 1. The Surgeon General's Department is this day organized. Military Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons will report forthwith to the Department here, until further orders. They are required to see that all the members of companies coming into the service of the State be vaccinated. By order of Governor Pickens. Joslin and wife, Marilla, have filed their petition in this Court, setting forth that William Bradford has not been heard of for more than twenty years, and is therefore supposed to be dead, who if living, would be entitled to one-third of the proceeds of the land sold by order of the Ordinary, in the case of Jas. Orr, and wife Cynthia, vs. William Bradford, and others, and praying that the distributive share of the said William Bradford in the proceeds of the sale of the land aforesaid, be paid to them as his legal heirs and representatives. These are therefore to cite and admonish the said WILLIAM BRADFORD, if living, to appear before this Court, on or before the 30th day of March next, and establish his identity, or the prayer of said petition will be granted, and the proceeds of the land to which he is entitled as aforesaid, paid over to the petitioners. Given under my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of December, 1860. JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. 2m

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